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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/774,248	02/06/2004	Joel A. Bader	0180.03	8663
1	90 01/10/2005		EXAMINER	
USDA-ARS-OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER NATIONAL CTR FOR AGRICULTURAL UTILIZATION RESEARCH			ZEMAN, ROBERT A	
1815 N. UNIVE	ERSITY STREET	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
PEORIA, IL 6	51604		1645	
			DATE MAILED: 01/10/2005	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)			
	10/774,248	BADER ET AL.			
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
	Robert A. Zeman	1645			
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply					
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filled after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).					
Status					
1)⊠ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>06 February 2004</u> .					
	action is non-final.				
3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.					
Disposition of Claims					
 4) Claim(s) 1-9 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 1-9 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) 7 is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or 					
Application Papers					
 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) acce Applicant may not request that any objection to the d Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner 	pted or b) objected to by the E rawing(s) be held in abeyance. See on is required if the drawing(s) is obje	37 CFR 1.85(a). ected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).			
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.					
Attachment(s)					
 Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 	4) Interview Summary (F Paper No(s)/Mail Date 5) Notice of Informal Pate 6) Other:	9			

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DETAILED ACTION

Claims 1-9, as originally filed, are pending and currently under examination.

Claim Objections

Claim 7 is objected to because of the following informalities: dependent claims should start with the article "the". Use of the article "a" suggests that more than one method is recited in the parent claim. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 2 and 4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as containing subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention.

It is apparent that the bacterial virus strains represented by the Agricultural Research Service Culture Collection in Peoria, Illinois, USA under the deposit number NRRL B-30687 is required in order to practice the invention. The deposit of biological organisms is considered by the Examiner to be necessary for the enablement of the current invention (see 37 CRF 1.808(a)). The examiner acknowledges the deposit of organisms under the deposit number NRRL B-036087 under the provisions of the Budapest Treaty in partial compliance with this requirement (see page 5 of the

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specification). However, said deposits are not in full compliance with 37 CFR 1.803-1.809.

If the deposit is made under terms of the Budapest Treaty, then an affidavit or declaration by Applicants or person(s) associated with the patent owner (assignee) who is in a position to make such assurances, or a statement by an attorney of record over his or her signature, stating that the deposit has been made under the terms of the Budapest Treaty and that all restrictions imposed by the depositor on the availability to the public of the deposited material will be irrevocably removed upon the granting of a patent, would satisfy the deposit requirements. See 37 CFR 1.808.

If a deposit is not made under the terms of the Budapest Treaty, then an affidavit, or declaration by Applicants or person(s) associated with the patent owner (assignee) who is in a position to make such assurances, or a statement by an attorney of record over his or her signature, stating that the following criteria have been met:

- 1) During the pendency of the application, access to the deposit will be afforded to one determined by the Commissioner to be entitled thereto;
- 2) All restrictions imposed by the depositor on the availability to the public of the deposited material will be irrevocably removed upon the granting of a patent; and
- 3) The deposits will be maintained for a term of at least thirty (30) years from the date of the deposit or for the enforceable life of the patent or for a period of at least five (5) years after the most recent request for the furnishing of a sample of the deposited material, whichever is longest; and
 - 4) A viability statement in accordance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.807; and
- 5) The deposit will be replaced should it become necessary due to inviability, contamination or loss of capability to function in the manner described in the specification.

In addition, the identifying information set forth in 37 CRF 1.809(d) should be added to the specification. See 37 CFR 1.803 - 1.809 for additional explanation of these requirements.

Claims 1, 3 and 5-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, because the specification, while being enabling for attenuated, ampicillin resistant *Flavobacterium* columnare which is effective for eliciting a protective immune response in fish against virulent strains of *Flavobacterium columnare* wherein the protective bacteria is

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Flavobacterium columnare strain NRRL B-30687, does not reasonably provide enablement for any other attenuated strain of Flavobacterium or their use as a vaccine against virulent strains of Flavobacterium in fish. Moreover, the specification fails to provide enablement for the prophylactic use of strain NRRL B-30687 against virulent Flavobacterium other than Flavobacterium columnare (i.e. cross-reactivity between Flavobacterium species has not been demonstrated nor is it predictable). The specification does not enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the invention commensurate in scope with these claims.

The rejected claims are drawn to attenuated, ampicillin resistant strains of Flavobacterium columnare that are effective for eliciting a protective immune response against virulent strains of Flavobacterium and methods for their prophylactic use. To be a prophylactic composition, the composition must elicit protective immunity, demonstrable by pathogen challenge experiments in a reasonable model system. The specification, as filed, does not demonstrate that any Flavobacterium species, other than strain NRRL B-30687, provides any sort of protective immunity against virulent Flavobacterium in fish. Applicant describes a method of inducing immunity to virulent Flavobacterium in fish in a prophetic sense but fails to demonstrate said immunity can be achieved using any other attenuated, ampicillin resistant strains of Flavobacterium columnare. Moreover, Applicant has described a process of selection based on increased resistance to ampicillin but has provided no guidance as to which particular Flavobacterium columnare proteins are altered in said selection process. Applicant discloses that two proteins of approximately 40kDa and 50kDa differ in the "selected" attenuated strain (NRRL B-

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30687) as compared to the wild type Flavobacterium columnare, yet said proteins are not identified. Additionally, no genetic analysis has been done on the selected strain.

Therefore, the skilled artisan has no way to predict a priori whether a given Flavobacterium columnare strain would be useful as a vaccine. Additionally, the skilled artisan would have no way of knowing whether any other ampicillin resistant Flavobacterium columnare strain selected as described in the specification would necessarily be attenuated and confer protective immunity.

Protective immunity is based on the ability of an organism to produce antibodies that aid in the elimination of a pathogen from said organism. Antibodies specifically bind to given "immuno-epitopes" of the antigen and while all proteins can, under the right circumstances, induce the production of antibodies, proteins with differing amino acid sequences will induce different antibodies. It is impossible to predict which proteins will induce protective antibodies, since the change of a single amino acid in the protein sequence of the antigen can effectively abolish the interaction between an antigen and an antibody (Colman, Res. Immunology, Jan 1994, Vol. 145, pages 33-36; e.g. page 33, column 2). Since a difference in even a single amino acid could radically affect the ability of a given antigen to induce protective immunity, in absence of evidence that the all antigens presented by the strains of Flavobacterium columnare have identical amino acid sequences, one would not be able to predict protective-immunity (or cross immunity). Consequently, while the skill in the art of immunology is high, to date, prediction of protective immunity for any given composition in any given animal is quite unpredictable. Given the lack of success in the art, the lack of description of the immunoprotective epitopes of Flavobacterium columnare, the lack of working examples and the

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unpredictability of the generation of protective immunity, the specification, as filed, does not provide enablement for the full scope of the rejected claims.

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Said claim is rendered vague and indefinite by the use of the phrase "strain of Flavobacterium columnare is selected from the group consisting of NRRL B-30687". It is unclear what is meant by said term since NRRL B-30687 is disclosed as a single species in the specification. Consequently, it is unclear whether Applicant is claiming NRRL B-30687 as a plurality of separate organisms or if Applicant inadvertently omitted the other members of the Markush group.

Conclusion

No claim is allowed.

Claims 2 and 4, which recite the limitation of Flavobacterium columnare strain NRRL B-30687, are free of the art of record.

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Robert A. Zeman whose telephone number is (571) 272-0866. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday- Thursday, 7am -5:30 p.m..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Lynette Smith can be reached on (571) 272-0864. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Robert A. Zeman December 20, 2004